

ABSTRACT

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT WITH MEDICATION ADHERENCE LEVEL OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS CLIENTS

Cross Sectional Study in Puskesmas Pegirian Surabaya

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Introduction: Tuberculosis is a major public health problem in Indonesia. In 2013, there are 700.000 cases and 27 deaths in 100.000 inhabitants. Due to the six months of the treatment of tuberculosis, there are two phases (intensive and advanced) that many clients occurred non-adherence. Various factors may support the client's level of compliance in the treatment program, one of which is the support of the family.

Method: This study was aimed to understand the correlation between the family support with medication adherence level of pulmonary TB clients in Puskesmas Pegirian Surabaya. Design used in this study was descriptive correlational with cross sectional approach. The population was all clients active-pulmonary TB-treatment at Puskesmas Pegirian Surabaya as many as 36 respondents. The sampling technique in this study is the consecutive sampling. Data were collected using questionnaire, and then analyzed using Chi square test with $< 0,05$ level of significance.

Results: The results showed that family support has correlation to medication adherence level of clients ($p = 0.009$).

Discussion: It can be concluded that this study has correlation between the family support to medication adherence level of pulmonary TB clients in Puskesmas Pegirian Surabaya. Future studies are expected to increase effectiveness in controlling the treatment of pulmonary TB clients control in Indonesia, by improving family support as the PMO through the administration briefed on the role of the PMO in the DOTS program in order to achieve 100% free of TB.

Keywords: family support, medication adherence, pulmonary tuberculosis